

PRICE 2d

VICTORIA HOUSE.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
PIPER-STREET—Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231
MARKET-STREET—Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 80
BRIMBORNE-STREET—No. 429
POST OFFICE BOX—407. **TELEPHONE**, 72
CABLE, *Forcefully*. **London**, 48, **Aldersnambury, E.C.**

FARMER and COMPANY beg to draw the attention of those about to furnish, and the public generally, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of **Carpets, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bedding, Window Draperies, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.**, in the colony, displayed on spacious floors in their Warehouse, and suitable every style of furnishing.

FARMER and COMPANY.—BEDSTEADS,
FARMER and COMPANY.—BEDSTEADS.

FARMER and COMPANY have a special Department for the highly important branch, where the finest assortment of BED-LEADS can be seen fixed, either in IRON, BRASS, NICKEL, or GON or BRASS or NICKEL MOUNTINGS, and at prices which will compare favourably with any house in the trade.

Stump Bedsteads, \$4.00 each
Half-center Bedsteads, 10.00 and upward.
Half-center Cots, Bedsteads, all prices.
Four-post Bedsteads

Folding Chair Bedsteads, 21s and upwards.
Camp Bedsteads.

FARMER and COMPANY solicit an inspection from intending purchasers before deciding elsewhere, when every attention will be afforded and information given.

FARMER and COMPANY—Bedding.

FARMER and COMPANY—Boards.

FARMER and COMPANY pay special attention to all stuffs used in manufacture, and warranted to be thorough pure, a set, and clean, and which are

Figure

Flock
Java Kapok.
MORSELLA.
FEATHERS.
DOWN.
FARMER and COMPANY, Spring Mattresses.
FARMER and COMPANY, Spring Mattresses.
FARMER and CO - PAN'S Woven Wire Mattresses stand p
eminently before all other competitors either as
gave QUALITY, STRENGTH, and PRICE.
FARMER and COMPANY.
FARMER and COMPANY.

FARMER and COMPANY particularly draw attention to the facilities for remaking bedding. It is at all times necessary, for health's sake and the preservation of the materials, that special attention is paid to such requirements.

FARMER and COMPANY. Estimates.

FARMER and COMPANY. Designs.

FARMER and COMPANY will be pleased to forward Designs and Estimates on application. Illustrated Catalogues on post free.

FARMER and COMPANY for Drawing-room Suites, uphol-

Drawing-room suites, mahogany, rosewood, mahogany
stained mahogany, etc., etc.
Drawing-room suites in tapestry, £55
Drawing-room suites in brocade, £30
Drawing-room suites to suit all classes of purchasers
at fourteen guineas to £35
Occasional chairs, for drawing, in various styles,
all prices.
FARMER and CUMFANY, for Drawing-room Suites.
Suits of nine pieces, ditto, guineas to £75
Dining-room suite, walnut frame, covered in leather,
£45, 50s, and upwards.

A large stock of Occasional, Drawing-room Furniture
 Inlaid Walnut Whatnoses, from 96
 Walnut Davenport, 60s, 84s, 100s
 Blended and Gilt and Walnut Corner Cabinets
 Rosewood, Walnut, Ebonyed and Gilt Com
 Chests, from 67 1/2
 Gipsy Tables, 2s, 6d
 FARMER and COMPANY for Furniture,
 FARMER and COMPANY for Furniture,
 FARMER and COMPANY publish a most comprehensive Ca
 logue, which they forward to the country post free

on application.
FARMER and COMPANY for Ice Chests and Refrigerators.
 Ice chests on the newest improved principles.
 Ice Chests and Refrigerators in several different styles.
FARMER and COMPANY for Garden Seats,
 Mattings and Wicker Chairs,
FARMER and COMPANY for Kitchen Furniture
 Kitchen Tables,
 Ironing Tables,
 Dressers,
 Plate Racks,
 Noddies.

FARMER and COMPANY for Furniture
FARMER and COMPANY for Furniture.
FARMER and COMPANY for Blinds.
Venetian Blinds, for parlor,
Main Holland Blinds.
Scroll Holland Blinds.
Striped Holland Blinds.
FARMER and COMPANY for Japanese and Chinese Blinds.
Write for our Price List.
American Leather in new Art Colourings for Hand Painting.
SUMMER CURTAINS.

Madras Muslin Curtains,
3s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 11s 6d,
Madras Muslin Curtain,
in all the new art tints,
12s 6d to 55s.
FAIRNER and COMPANY.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Guipure Curtains,
10s 6d, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d,
Guipure Curtains,
in Cream, Beige, Old Gold, and

New Art Colouring,
17s 6d to 11 guineas.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
6s 6d, 7s 11d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 11s 6d
Nottingham Lace Curtains
Antique Designs
12s 6d to 13s.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
The Ancona Curtain,

or New Make of Coloured Lace Curtains,
in very effective designs,
13s 6d to 19s 6d.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Applique Lace Curtains
Swiss Lace Curtains
Brussels Lace Curtains.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Oriental Cross Stripe Curtains,
to 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s

Tapestry Curtains,
 7s 6d, 11s 6d, 14s 6d, 17s 6d
 Tapestry Curtains,
 21s (0 50s)
 Tapestry Curtains, 50s and upwards.

CLOTHING TO ORDER
 FARMER and COMPANY, TAILORS and WOOLLEN
 DRAPEERS,
 ORDER DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

FARMER AND COMPANY

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

This department is the favourite resort of those who would DRESS WELL and ECONOMICALLY.

SAC SUITS, to order, FROM 75s
TROUSERS, ditto 12s 6d

A SPECIAL LINE OF WORSTEDS,
 just to hand, deserves attention.

SAC SUITS	80s
TROUSERS	21s

A LINE OF WEST OF ENGLAND GOODS
 of
 EXCEPTIONAL VALUE,
 JUST OPENED.

SAC SUITS, 85s	
TROUSERS, 22s 6d and 21s	

FARMER AND COMPANY.
TAILORS, HATTS AND ROBE MAKERS.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING TO ORDER.
LADIES' HIDING HABITS,
CLERICAL ATTIRE.
GOWNS, ROBES, SURPLICES,

UNDERGRADUATES GOWNS, from 37s 6d.

LADIES'	RIDING	HABITS
Our provision for these important garments was never so large or varied. This branch of our Tailoring Department is increasingly popular, and accordingly so. We supply a		
FIRST-CLASS HABIT		
from 22 1/2 to 42s.		

RIDING HABITS, ROBES, and LIVERIES
COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT
 SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COUNTRY ORDERS.
 Patterns and Measurement Forms on application.
 VICTORIA HOUSE.
 CARVES AND TIES.

**ASSORTMENT IN STYLES AND SHAPES SIMPLY
ILLIMITABLE.**

To describe our Stock at this counter would be too great a task. Novelties for every mail steamer. Inspection invited.

Washing modes in crepe, and all novelties.

Derby Braid in stripes, 4s 6d, 5s, 6s dozen

Derby Braid in Fancy Cambric, 4s dozen

Derby Braid in Figue, 4s dozen

Striped Muslin Scarves, 4s dozen

White Figue or Yosemite, 6s, 10s dozen

150 Dozen Family Washing China SUE, 15s dozen
China goods in new patterns in silk Durban, is 6d, 2s, 3s
light or Dark Du Seave, all the leading shapes and patterns
12d, 1s 6d, 2s, 3s, 4s, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
Linen Handkerchiefs, just landed
150 Dozen Coloured Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5s dozen
150 Dozen Coloured Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6s dozen
Pure Irish Linen, 5s, 12s, 15s, 18s, 21s dozen
Linen Handkerchiefs, Coloured Borders, latest designs, 3s, 4s

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IVAN HENRY—\$200, Hotel, Chippewa, 79
stable, good opening. 119, King-street.

IVAN HENRY—\$360, Hotel, Chippewa, 79
stables, good opening. 119, King-street.

IVAN HENRY—\$400, Hotel, Linn, 197-8,
first-class, family hotel, good opening. 197-8,

IVAN HENRY—\$600, Hotel, Kodion, near ark
rinks, old-established corner, proof trade. 19, King-

IVAN HENRY—\$600, Hotel, Woodmont, near ark
corner, rent \$3 per week. 19, King-street.

IVAN HENRY—\$2500, Hotel, railway suburb,
\$700 weekly, gentleman's residence. 119, King-st.

IVAN HENRY—\$1000, grand City Hotel, always
first-class complete. 119, King-street.

JACKSON, OUBAK—\$1000, Hotel, Centre of
the everything capital, \$100. 1 Henry, 119, King-street

PACKING-CASE FACTORY for SALE, in an
estab. 3 years, trade \$50 weekly. 1 Henry, 119, King-

FAIRY Produce Business, in an estab.
with some connections, 119, King-street.

Coffee and Confectionery Business, in suburb, trad

COUNTRY STORE, cash trade, stock \$1900, ret. 25%, 10% down, 10% weekly, price £45. Ivan Hing, 110, King-street.

COUNTRY STORE, cash trade, stock £2890, ret. 25%, 10% down, 10% weekly, price £45. Ivan Hing, 110, King-street.

COUNTRY STORE, stock £2600, return £5500 per cent. Wm. Butler, 32, George-st.

COUNTRY STORE, stock £2890, and turnover good, cleared to be £10,000; sound, lucrative business, in healthy climate; substantial buildings; capital £1000; with dwelling; liberal cash on selling; Mainland dist. WM. HULLER, 32, George-st.

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COUNTRY STORE, stock £2890, and turnover good, cleared to be £10,000; sound, lucrative business, in healthy climate; substantial buildings; capital £1000; with dwelling; liberal cash on selling; Mainland dist. WM. HULLER, 32, George-st.

TAILORING AND Men's Mercery BUSINESS. I SALT, Scotch-in-trade, fixtures, &c., and Lease, at centrally situated modern premises, near the City, London; extensive clientele; extra £ of £ 11,000, 78, King-street.

BUILDING-HOUSE, near wharfs, estate, 20 years lease, furniture, piano, 235, Gray and Harrison, Park and Regent-st.

FOR SALE, good old-fashioned, comfortable Capital £1000; must sell. R. AUSTIN, Lymerston-st, 1.

TO BUSINESSMEN AND Others—A highly profitable and established TIMBER YARD FOR SALE, a chance of making £1000 per week. Apply to JAMES GIBSON, 10, St. James-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE, main street riding saloon. T. S. Post-office, Cambridgeport, Mass. Apply, J. W. Apple, Cambridgeport, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A first-class PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT for SALE, the best position in Boston. Proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Apply by letter to J. W. Apple, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CONFECTIONERY, Fruit, Lemon Squash Juice, best position, leading wharf, bargain. Stronach, Boston.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, a profitable business, for sale. Apply to J. W. Apple, Cambridgeport, Mass.

HOTEL, in leading suburb, billiards, private bath, corner street, £1800. A. C. Herald Office.

BUTCHERING BUSINESS for SALE, good position. Write, W. C. Apple, Cambridgeport, Mass.

FOR SALE, a successfully-established Tobaccosnuff and Hairdressing BUSINESS in the best part of the Irish-bone; shop takings \$25 weekly; saloon takings about \$100 weekly. Proprietor desiring to dispose of same; confidential. Full particulars apply to

W. C. MORRANT, Agent,
Cambridgeport, Mass. Green street, Bridge

BAKERY BUSINESS for SALE, cheap, on Western Line, near Bathurst, Premises with every appurtenance, and a large trade, and well suited for carrying on the business of a baker, and cart, and van, &c. Apply by letter to N. W., Bathurst Post-office.

GENERAL STORE in Hunter River district, about £2000, turnover £12,000, greater part cash; reasons for selling, poor health.

R. BUTLER and **C. CO.**, 31, Sydney Ave.

GENERAL STORE, Blue Mountains, stock takings £43 weekly, suit industrious couple, 31, Sydney Ave.

GENERAL STORE, 2000, rent 25/6d., E. Butler and C. Co., 31, Sydney Ave.

GROCERY BUSINESS, city, stock £5500, takings weekly, E. Butler and C. Co., 31, Sydney Ave.

SMALL BOAT and Refreshment BUSINESS for SALE, Prince Alfred Wharf, 31, Sydney Ave.

FOR SALE, Tobaccoists', first rate stand, cash attached, Inquire Lee, printer, 53, Market-street.

TO BUILDERS, INVESTORS, and O

STENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Old-established Jinery BUSINESS; plant in thorough repair; very low rent, with good caddy connections; £2000 turnover.
HARRIS, Box 485:
FEDERAL SALES, also Farmers, no de-
 Turner and Co., George-street, opposite Arcade.
HENRY Goods and Tobacconist, at large bargain,
 retired to sell, going to Melbourne. 25, George-st., close
 to CHURCH for sale.
A money—to LET, on easy terms, the oldest HO-
 BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, very suitable for an hotel in
 the best situation on the River Moundwells, near the
 Mill Race.
BROOKS 112, King-street (many years)
 J. T. and J. Toohay) offers for SALE
BROOKS Hotel, Surry Hills, £5600, 7 years, rent
 £160, Waterloo, £2900
BROOKS Hotel, Redfern, £300, £230 cash, 6 years
BROOKS Hotel, Balmain, 211, taking £200
 Hotel, George-st., 112, taking £200
BROOKS Hotel, suburbs, £4000, takings £100 w
 Hotels, all parts, all prices, absolute
 Business, Bideaway, 100, 100

FOR SALE, BUTCHERY, or suitable for any
business; best part of Redfern; 10 years' lease; rent, 30s.
per week. Machine, filler, complete; a good horse,
stable, Redfern.

HOTEL, good corner, close to city; gift lease;
offer refused; selling through domestic affairs.
1603.

On account continuing illness and other causes, on
established business is for immediate sale. Good
manufacture of condiments, sauces, vinegars, syrups, pickles,
&c., &c. Market place, Sydney. Price £1000. Apply
to a thorough bargain. Walker and Kirkham, 70, Westminster
street, Victoria Bridge.

HAMMILL—Hotel, St. Hills, £200 cash, 2%
lease; Hotel, Alexandria, 9 years' lease, 2% per cent
cash; Hotel, Enmore, £500; Boarding-house, ten minutes
to Redfern, £1000.

J. A. ADKIN, 161, Phillip-street, for Hotels,
& houses of all kind, Partnerships, Farms, Houses and

HAM, Beef, Batten, Eggs, Milk, and General, on
order. Telephone 82. 100, George-street.
J. H. KIRKHAM, 70, Westminster street.

HOTEL, country, lease 8 years, rent \$3, cash
Hilton and Co., Central Avenue, 517, George-street.
NEEDHAM'S and Co., 76, Elizabeth-street, cash
Houses-to-rent, shed, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
Margaret-st. N. and Clubs, 12 rooms, handsome furniture,
only \$20 weekly, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600,
600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600,
BOARDING-HOUSE, close city, room and
bath, only \$20, worth double. Needham and Co.
GROCERY STORE, city, turnover \$80 weekly,
at valuation, no goodwill. Needham and Co., Elizabeth-street.
NEEDHAM'S and Co., 76, Elizabeth-street, trans-
acting weekly, food, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
FANCY GOODS and Stationery, large takings, 1
cent hands 15 years, real bargain. Needham and Co.
CALF, 20 acres, good ground, rent 15s, 8 cows,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
BUSINESS AGENCY, profits £12 weekly, 1200, 1200,
time small capital. Needham and Co., 76, Elizabeth-street.
BAKER'S Business for Sale, doing good counter an

JOSEPH and C^o, Hotel Drops, 129, Adelaide-street,
opposite the Daily Telegraph Office. Established
JOSEPH and C^o, offer Hotel, leading suburb, 6
hands XXX weekly, lease 9 years, £1000, half cash.
JOSEPH and C^o. Offer Hotel, Harris-street, 11
hands XXX weekly, bar and billiard room, £1000, half
JOSEPH and C^o, offer Hotel, city, lease 7 years, to
£10 weekly, £250, full, half cash rate.
JOSEPH and C^o, offer Hotel, Canterbury-street, 10
lease proof trade, £1000, full, half cash.
JOSEPH and C^o-Hotel, George-street, near the
payments to merchants £140 monthly, £1200, lend hi
JOSEPH and C^o-Hotel, city, £2000; Suite
248; Miller's Point, £400. Full particulars, 129, King-
street, opposite the Daily Telegraph Office.
unassured, doing large and active business, has
greatly increased. The above has never changed hands,
and is well adapted for family or hotel purposes.
J. JOSEPH and C^s, 129, KING-STREET.
CLUBLAND Grounding House, 129, King Street,
table, grand piano, well furnished, doing large busi-

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THE FATAL ILLNESS OF FREDERICK THE NOBLE BY SIR MORELL MACKENZIE. THE FIRST PART will be published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD on SATURDAY NEXT.

Agents requiring extra copies should give orders early.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

The latest news concerning H. M. Stanley is that he and all his party except two have been massacred.

It has been decided that the action brought by Mr. Parsons against the Times in the Scotch Court, shall be limited to the proof that the letters alleged to have been signed by Mr. Parsons are forgeries.

Wentz the Great and Charina of Russia were travelling to Antwerp, the train left the rails, but the Imperial travellers were unhurt.

And considerable enthusiasm, Emperor William of Germany laid the final stone of the Hamburg Harbour improvement.

Workmen in the North of England decline an increase of 5 per cent on their present wages, and demand an advance of double that amount.

ADVANCE HONOUR insists that 80 additional ironclads and 350 cruisers are essential for the protection of British territory.

Promoted by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., the tenants of Lord Kilmaree have adopted the Plan of Campaign issued by the Irish National League.

Consent to the strained relations existing between the British Minister and the United States, it is stated that Sir Lionel Sackville-West has offered to resign.

For the information of the Special Commission inquiry into the Parsons-Times action, the banks have been directed to produce the books of the National League, despite the objections raised.

The armament of Sydney is to be increased by two 6 in. guns, which have been shipped on board the Cyrenus.

An order in Chancery, permitting the investment of trust funds in Colonial stocks, has been suspended.

An assertion made by General de Mirbel to the effect that the revenue would not be long delayed, the German press is enraged.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, a resolution was moved expressing the deep sense of the loss the colony had sustained by the death of the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalry.

SIR HENRY PARKES announced in the Assembly yesterday that the members of the military force dispatched to Newcastle received additional payment at the rate of 3d. per day.

THE PREMIER, replying to Mr. McEvilly, in the House yesterday, said that he was Minister for Justice he would at once release the imprisoned members of the Salvation Army in Wollongong gaol.

MR. BURNS, the Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and concluded by saying that the credit of the colony stands very high, and that the Government is under no financial pressure.

The aggregate of the colony's estimated revenue is £2,243,810; the estimated charges are £2,875,168; leaving an estimated surplus of £307,444.

REMEMBRANCE of Macrieville, in public meeting last night, endorsed the action of the City Railway Extension League to bring about the extension of the main line to the Circular Quay.

THE R.M.S. MARION left Sydney yesterday for San Francisco, with £50,000 in sovereigns, and foreign coin valued at £2015, in her strongrooms.

AN epidemic is reported to have caused a frightful destruction of human life at Kinga and Uvongahen during September. The mortality was so great that the supply of coffins was exhausted.

THE sentence of death passed on Thomas Harris at the Hay assizes for the murder of his child has been commuted by the Executive to six months' imprisonment.

YESTERDAY the Newcastle conference was resumed. The motion for the payment for refuse was discussed at length, and eventually it was decided to submit it to the Minister, unaltered by any expression of opinion from the delegates.

NO information has been received regarding the success of Sir William Jervis, as Governor of New Zealand. It is added that only special pressure on the new of urgent public duty will induce Sir William to accept the Governorship of New Zealand.

THE general impression prevailing at Newcastle is that the miners are growing sick of the strike, and that the masters' agreement with slight modifications will be accepted.

ARMYMENTS in a protective direction have been made in the Fijian tariff.

THE Australian Chambers of Commerce Congress held their first meeting at Melbourne yesterday. There was a representative attendance of commercial men, and Mr. R. B. Reid, as chairman, delivered his inaugural address. Mr. Puleford delivered an address on free trade and protection.

APPLICATIONS for the Bank of New Zealand shares are 5000 in excess of the number to be issued, the total being over 30,000 shares.

THE Chinese Restriction Bill has been passed by the Queensland Legislative Council.

OWEN to the autumn freshets great distress is experienced in Roman and North Abri, where the country is one huge sea.

THE Legislative Council of South Australia have agreed that the Chinese Restriction Bill shall not come into force until Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria have adopted similar legislation.

BECAUSE of the drought stockmasters west of Rockhampton decline to ship with the Central Queensland Meat Company to supply monthly supplies of frozen mutton for England.

AND demonstrations of grief and sympathy, Lady Margaret left Brisbane for London yesterday by the R.M.S. Junna.

THOMAS have been presented to Sir Arthur Palmer, Acting Governor of Queensland, praying for the release of the Hospital prisoners. The signatures number 28,070, and the petitions are 7500 long. Sir Arthur Palmer replied that unless strong rebelling evidence is given at the trial were forthcoming, Ministers would be disinclined to attach much weight to the petitions.

Turns of the engine and pumps at the Dalruid waterworks, made by Mr. Price, the Government engineer, have revealed most satisfactorily.

REPLYING to the Sheep Inspector of Tasmania, Mr. B. D. Macdonald, Colonial Secretary of Queensland, declines to alter the quarantine regulations relating to sheep on the grounds that efforts were being made to "quarantine" the northernmost colony, and further from the west of danger, as a lever to induce the other colonies to follow in its wake.

THE son of a selector at Wabers, named Hourigan, was accidentally shot dead on Sunday last.

RECOVER from West Queensland pronounce the state of the country from Roma to Adelaide to be unpropitiously disastrous, because of the protracted drought.

RECOVER from Kimberley state that Ruby Creek stone is yielding 30s. the Lady Margaret 110s., and the Golden Crown 24s. of gold per ton of stone.

A PUBLIC meeting held at Townsville on Tuesday night expressed hearty sympathy with the principle of Home Rule, and "condemned the action of the Times in vilifying the character of Mr. Parnell." £77 were subscribed to the Parnell Defence Fund.

A RECOVER from a deliberate suicide is reported from Newcastle, in which John Keating, aged 46, is said to have thrown himself under a goods train.

DARWIN are to participate in the increase of 2d. per

ton on the hewing price to be paid by the Bull Coalfield Company.

AN open verdict has been returned regarding the death of Edward Nelson, whose body was found in the Nepean River, last Saturday.

HENRY WISSE, who was seriously injured in the railway accident at Fish River, last Saturday, died yesterday morning.

DARWIN at Wollongong are making inquiries into facilities for forwarding a constant supply of milk to Sydney.

At the meeting of the Congregational Union of New South Wales held yesterday, the Rev. J. G. Fraser was chosen president-elect for next year.

LAST night, on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, Seale, the champion sculler, was presented by Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A., as the gift of his backers, with a gold chronometer. Matterson was given a gold watch and Fara, one of Seale's trainers, was presented with £200.

Looking back upon the history of some years past, it may be said that Mr. Burns has discharged a comparatively easy and pleasant task to discharge last night in the delivery of his Financial Statement. Instead of having to report an increase in the deficit, there was a surplus to be expected on the accounts for the present year.

Instead of having to foreshadow fresh taxation, there was an estimate of a surplus for the coming year from present sources of income after paying away about a quarter of a million for extraordinary services. And instead of being compelled by the force of uncontrollable circumstances to take special measures for the reduction of the deficit, he was able to point to evidence of improvement in the condition of the country, and to the high credit in which the colony stands abroad, and to say that the deficit is really no inconvenience, and that any measure for dealing with it may well be left over to another session.

Surely, with such pleasing prospects before it, Parliament will be able to shorten the session and provide for the expenditure of 1889 before the close of the present year.

The chief figures of the Financial Statement may be compressed within a small compass. The debit balance for the year 1887 (leaving the deficiency of £2,957,000 for 1888 and previous years to take care of itself) was £138,000. Carrying that forward to 1888 we have charges for the year amounting to £2,719,000. The actual and estimated revenue for the present year amounts to £2,040,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £329,000 at the close.

The estimated revenue for 1889 is £2,913,000, making, with the surplus from 1888, a total of £2,943,000. The expenditure for 1889, including £288,000 for subsidies under the Rabbit Nuisance Act, and £185,000 refunds to pastoral lessees, amounts to £2,876,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £67,000 to carry forward to 1890.

The great question of interest is whether these estimates of revenue will be made good, and whether the estimates of expenditure will be kept within the assigned limits.

The present year has drawn so near to its close that there ought not to be any material difference between the facts and Mr. Burns's figures. In December last year the TREASURER estimated the revenue for this year at £2,511,000, but the actual receipts up to the time when he made his supplementary financial statement in July, led him to increase that estimate to £2,888,000. He now considers that this sum will be exceeded by £150,000, and that the receipts for the year will amount to £2,940,000. The estimate for the two concluding months of the year have, he says, been made with the greatest care, and the favourable view he now takes is supported by the expansion of the revenue under almost every head.

The growth of the receipts in customs and excise duties on articles of general consumption, in the receipts from railways, and the postal and telegraph services, in the receipts from stamps, and in the pilotage and wharfage rates are all indicative of activity and progress, and may reasonably be regarded as giving promise of a progressive revenue during the remainder of this year, and during the year that is to come. But it is to be observed that the TREASURER's tendency is to be cautious rather than sanguine, for his estimate of revenue for 1889 is less than that for the present year by £120,000, and only £330,000 in excess of the revenue for 1887.

A great deal has been said by persons who were dissatisfied with the unwelcome prosperity lately reported by the Treasury to the effect that the policy of the Government was to bolster up a failing revenue by improvidently alienating the public estate. From Mr. Burns's statements last night, it appears that we should hardly look to party politicians for an imaginative turn for facts. The land law of 1884 imposed upon the Government a limit of 200,000 acres as the maximum area of land to be sold by auction in any one year. In 1887 the area sold by auction was 107,000 acres, or not much more than one-half of the amount permitted by law. This year only 63,000 acres have been sold up to the close of September, so that it would be necessary to sell nearly 150,000 acres before the close of the year to reach the limit. Besides that, we have the statement that Mr. GARRATT, whilst at the Lands Office, restricted auction sales by setting aside many applications, and that there has accumulated a great demand for land for bona-fide settlement. The revenue from auction sales in 1887 was £172,000, the revenue for the present year from the same source is £276,000 actual and estimated. The revenue for 1889 is estimated at £200,000. It is obvious that the relation between the acreage sold and the proceeds depends upon the question whether the lands alienated are chiefly lands in the country, or town or suburban lands. As another illustration of the spirit in which the estimates have been prepared, it is to be pointed out that whilst the revenue from pastoral leases in 1887 was £244,000, and is expected this year to make a total of £203,000, it is set down for 1889 at £470,000. Again, in 1887, occupation licenses yielded £329,000, the expectation for this year is £266,000, and the estimate for next year is £210,000. The land revenue as a whole for 1889 is set down at a sum less by £270,000 than that for the present year, and less even than for that of 1887. The taxation revenue is estimated at about the level of the present year. The receipts for services for 1889 are estimated at an increase of £189,300 upon those for the present year, but in view of the large increase for the present year upon the receipts for 1887, and the general indications of a revival of prosperity, the estimate for 1889 ought not to be excessive. The general miscellaneous receipts are set down below the level for the present year.

This brings us to the question of ex-

penditure. The total for 1887 was £2,738,000. For the present year including the supplementary estimates it is £2,719,000. For 1889 it is £2,823,000, or with the special charges for rabbit subsidies and refunds to pastoral lessees added, £2,876,000. The TREASURER tells us of considerable reductions in the Civil Service expenditure, partly effected already by declining to fill up vacancies and partly to be made by acting upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the inquiries of which have so far been confined to departments under the Treasurer. At the same time it is contended that the requirements of the country in such matters as roads and bridges, and grants to municipalities, have been liberally dealt with.

In addition to the charge of unduly swelling the revenue with the proceeds of auction land sales, the TREASURER has been accused of having appropriated large sums received as arrears of rent from the pastoral lessees, and taking credit for them as the ordinary revenue of the year, when they ought to have been taken into account for the reduction of the old deficit. The contention of the TREASURER is that the receipts within a given year ought to go into the accounts for that year, whatever may have been the amount of the previous year's deficiency. We are not going to argue that question now. It would probably never have been raised but for the exigencies of party conflict. But it is to be noticed that the amount of these arrears has been wonderfully exaggerated. Some speakers on the subject must surely have talked at random. The amount has been stated at a million or more than a million. We now learn that according to an estimate prepared in August last by the officers of the Treasury and the Lands Department, the arrears to the end of 1888 amounted to £247,000, subject to refunds which reduced them to £372,000.

The financial statement as a whole was undistinguished by eloquence, but was straightforward and intelligible. It is not surprising that the TREASURER should have taken the opportunity of enlarging in a preliminary way upon the prosperity of the colony, the progress made by its leading interests, and the relatively satisfactory position which it holds amidst the other colonies of Australia. But as a man of benevolent disposition and kindly feelings even towards his opponents, we would suggest that he should be careful not to put this aspect of the case forward too obtrusively in the presence of gentlemen to whom such representations are inopportune and distasteful, and, indeed, as disturbing as to the Wollongong aldermen is the music of a Salvation Army band.

The address of the reverend Chairman of the Congregational Union, before that body on Tuesday, contains some references to our Centennial celebrations, and to other matters, which are worthy of consideration. Speaking upon the Centenary year, the Chairman said: "The brightness of its dawn was, to my mind, somewhat clouded by the scarcely worthy Centennial celebrations carried out under Government auspices. These celebrations did not by any means rise to the real grandeur—yes, rather the true greatness—of the occasion. They were not dignified enough; indeed, they verged on the heathenish. Certainly of the State banquet it may be said, in the words of St. Paul of the idolatrous Israelites: 'The people eat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play.'"

He then goes on to say that the only redeeming features of the celebrations, religiously speaking, were the United Centennial service at the Exhibition Building and the Sunday-school demonstration. This is a heavy impeachment. No doubt it will find many sympathisers, but it is worth while trying to estimate in how far the conclusions regarding this matter embodied in the sentences referred to are correct.

It would be very easy to find flaws in the programme of the Centennial celebrations. It might be said, for example, that some of the events were commonplace. It did not appear, however, at the time that there was any deep-rooted feeling of disappointment regarding the religious nature of the celebrations. It seemed to be generally understood that there could be no particular religious manifestations in the national and civil functions which went to compose the programme. The genius of the people made no revolt against such functions as the unveiling of the QUEEN's statue, laying the cornerstone of the new Parliament buildings, opening the Centennial Park, and the State Banquet as being heathenish. Looking at them it is hard to see where any religious manifestation could come in appropriately. Some dissatisfaction was expressed because no grace was said at the State Banquet; still the objection seemed to be more an ecclesiastical one than one springing from the real desire of the people for this short religious ceremonial. Grace might have been said with much appropriateness and some significance; but its omission was scarcely a matter upon which there could be any very strong feeling.

The impression at the time of the celebrations seemed to be that the united religious service was a distinct recognition of the religious side of the Centennial commemoration. It was in its proper place. There are civil functions, and State functions, and religious functions, and it is difficult to unite them without incongruity. There is no State Church here, and it was hardly possible to have religious exercises in connection with the different events of the programme. The absence of these exercises argues nothing against the religious nature or development of the people. It would be quite impossible for a Government to take upon itself the arrangement of religious items for a celebration programme. It would seem that the natural course was really pursued. The denominations arranged their own separate Centennial services, and afterwards united for one large religious function. By this means it appears likely that the great majority of the people entered into the religious celebrations of the Centennial year; at any rate they had the opportunity so to do. We perhaps did not reach much grandeur or much greatness in our celebrations, but it is not more rhetorical than just to say that the celebrations were heathenish last January? We are apt to speak about the State as some separate power, some body of influence and existence remote from the people. It is hard to see how the State could more than they did have by "some official act declared that the hand of God is in our history." In England, the great religious service in Westminster Abbey was really a personal matter with the QUEEN. Besides, she stands at the head of a

Church whose history is indissolubly connected with that of the State. The other religious exercises of the English Jubilee celebrations were spontaneous efforts of the different denominations, just as they were here.

It would appear that the remarks in the address which we have been considering do not pay sufficient regard to the unavoidable and to "the fitness of things" in connection with the State celebrations. Most people will, however, agree with some of the remarks in the address which touch upon the Centennial session of our Parliament. We have no particular reason to be proud of what was achieved last session, nor of the temper and conduct of the House of Assembly as a whole.

However, our popular Chamber cannot be regarded as being in the truest sense representative of the people of the colony; and much as we may lament the unhappy element of retrogression which has crept into it, it is in entire accord with the spirit or aspirations of the people, and, therefore, it is but a temporary evil.

The address dwells, to some extent, upon Sunday amusements, and regret is expressed that the theatres and aquariums and places of public resort should be thrown open to the people on Sunday for the purpose only of money-making; particularly when it is against the law of the colony.

Upon these matters the public have thought much, and concerning them much has been written in the past. We have no desire to see the Continental Sunday established here, and it is not likely that it would be so established. Our habits are not of our tastes, and we have not yet developed a taste for so broad an estimate of Sunday as that of European people; it is scarcely probable that we ever shall do so; but the fact must not be disregarded that the people have been permitted the people's recreation as has been the outcome of the national temper.

The opening of our Art Gallery and Museum and Botanical Gardens on Sunday has proved a counter-attraction to seasonal and unhealthy amusements and habits, which coarsen the fibre of the moral system of the nation. Objection has been often and strongly made against running trains on Sunday, and permitting concerts, and the opening of resorts to which admission is charged. While seeing much in such a condition of affairs that would seem out of harmony with our traditional idea of Sunday, it must be conceded that these things are pleasure and rest seeking for a population, which in this climate is very large, is kept from worse evils. There will be a search for amusements, and the question is what shall they be? It is a problem which we are working out, and such discussions as those suggested by the Chairman of the Congregational Union cannot fail to be of service as the process of solution goes on.

There was a great display of righteous indignation in the Legislative Assembly at the action of the COLONIAL SECRETARY in the matter of bail for persons accused of rioting at Newcastle, on the ground that it was a very improper interference on the part of the Executive with the administration of justice. Last night two or three members called attention to an announcement in the papers that in the case of the men whose trial broke down through the disagreement of the jury at Maitland, they would be placed upon their trial the second time in Sydney. Various remarks were urged against a change of venue. Now, this is a question of the administration of justice; and if it is improper (which we do not dispute) that the Executive should interfere with the actions of Judges and magistrates, how can it be right or justifiable that questions of this nature should be discussed, and endeavours to direct the administration of justice should be made, in the Legislative Assembly—a House the action of which is, in a large measure, determined by political considerations? Surely this is playing fast and loose with fundamental principles of public policy.

The unpleasantness arising from that ill-judged letter of the British Minister at Washington has assumed a still more unpleasant phase by the unnecessary haste of the United States authorities in dealing with the subject. As our cablegrams explained, Sir LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST wrote a private letter to an elector on the coming Presidential election which has been interpreted as inviting British naturalised Americans to vote for the re-election of the Democratic President, CLEVELAND. The publication of this letter has naturally given grave offence to the Republican party, which promptly raised an outcry for the British Minister's recall. Yesterday's telegram informed us that Sir LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST and Mr. PHELPS, the United States Minister in London, proceeded to Hatfield House together on Monday to interview Lord SALISBURY on the subject. The deliberation of British diplomats seems to have proved a little too slow for American feeling on this occasion, however, for our cablegram of this morning tells us that, as Lord SALISBURY's attention had been called without result to the fact that another British Minister would be acceptable at Washington, Mr. BAYARD, Secretary of State, has, by President CLEVELAND's direction, informed Sir LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST officially that his presence is no longer desired. All this might be a very serious matter under certain circumstances, or between certain countries. To decline to receive an ambassador is usually the last word in international diplomacy. The next thing is war. There seems no particular occasion to apprehend anything of the kind between the United States and England this time, however. The British Minister has explained that his lamentable error of judgment in writing such a letter at all was the result of the electioneering strategy of Mr. BLAINE, who entrapped him into putting his views into a private communication. People do not hesitate at small things on the eve of a Presidential election in the States, and the sacrifice of the British Minister would be regarded as a pleasant stroke of party politics, and a clever move on the chessboard if it either tended to embarrass the other side or create a feeling in favour of the candidate who executed such a piece of sharp practice as that of which Sir LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST was the victim. That there is a certain element of seriousness in the position of affairs is evident from the clamour of the Republican organs, and the censure passed on the British Minister by the English press. But there is very little to justify the extreme measures taken, or to lead to any

change of serious results. The impulsive haste of the Republican party shows that its leaders are determined to make the most of their political trick.

Trades unionism has undergone some eccentric developments lately in this colony; but they have beaten us in Victoria. It appears that overtures have been made to the gas-stokers at the Melbourne Gasworks to induce them to refuse to handle coal which had not been carried in vessels manned by the Seamen's Union. The persons whose Machiavellian williness excited this notable project, pointed out that the co-operation of these gas-stokers in the manner described would finally settle the question at issue as to whether or not coal brought to Melbourne for gas purposes should be occasionally carried in vessels not employing Union men. The keen eye these people possess for the mysteriously occult connection between abstract cause and practical effect is perhaps only equalled by the mental fertility that devised an expedient to do the discovery justice. The amazing artfulness of the project does not really dawn on the mind until the matter is gone into a little. Once the principle propounded for the benefit of the gas-stokers comes into general acceptance amongst the trades unions, we may expect to find trades-unionist butchers refusing to supply families who roast their joints over domestic fires kindled from coal that may come from non-unionist collieries. Consistency would lead the miners to refuse to purchase blankets made from the wool of sheep shorn by non-unionist shearers. Wharf labourers would go out on strike for the same reason, and, by an easy process of universal application, the ingenious ramifications of the original principle, in all their beautiful simplicity, would cast their coils about all enterprise and industrial effort, and strangle labour at its birth. Unfortunately for those who are interested in socio-economical problems, who might have snatched a fearful joy while watching the working of this fascinating suggestion, the spiritless gas-stokers refused to entertain the proposition. The suggestion, we are told, was anything but favourably received; and a scheme which in its amazing artfulness outwitted even the masterpiece of the late Captain CUTLER has been allowed to fall through. But perhaps, after all, this want of interest in novel theories displayed by the cold gas-stokers has its good side. It may be taken to indicate that the common sense and usual intelligence of the working-men have not been altogether sacrificed to the harebrained enthusiasm of their ill-balanced leaders.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proprietors of the *Herald* have secured the right to publish in New South Wales Sir Morell Mackenzie's book on the case of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, and the first instalment will appear in next Saturday's issue. The book, which is entitled "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble," gives a complete review of one of the most remarkable cases in modern history. It furnishes at the same time Sir Morell Mackenzie's reply to the attacks made upon him by the German doctors. The matter is dealt with in a very complete way, and Sir Morell Mackenzie's narrative will be found to be full of interest.

The Governor, accompanied by Lord Hastings, the Hon. Rupert Carrington, A.D.C., Mr. Burroughes, and Captain Wallington, private secretary, will leave for Melbourne this morning, in order to be present at the Melbourne Cup race meeting. His Excellency, who will be absent for about 10 days, has left the necessary authority for the Premier to summon meetings of the Executive Council should it be necessary to do so during his absence.

The Legislative Council held a short sitting yesterday. The House, on the motion of Mr. Simpson, placed on record an expression of its deep sense of the loss which the colony had sustained by the death of Mr. Dalry, whose long and distinguished services had endeared his memory to all members of the Council. Questions were answered relative to the Sydney Water Supply and the trigonometrical survey; the North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway Bill was read the first time; the Church of England Property Bill was taken up at the stage at which it passed last session, and read the first and second times; a petition was presented in favour of the introduction of the Wesleyan Church Property Trust Bill; and leave was given to Mr. Lackey to bring in a bill to amend the Birds Protection Act of 1881. The Council now stands adjourned until Wednesday next.

The questions on the business paper of the Legislative Assembly yesterday were 22 in number; but, as many of them contained several subdivisions, there were practically nearly 70 queries for the consideration of Ministers. Greater part of these were asked and answered, and a few were postponed. Ministers not being in possession of the required information. Neither Mr. Burns nor Mr. Sutherland was in his place when the House met, and the Premier answered the questions put to those gentlemen, as well as his own, and consequently had enough to do.

Several petitions were presented; private bills were introduced; notices of motion given; and questions without notice were asked. After this some motions were taken as formal motions, and no doubt several others would have been treated in the same manner, but in objection having been taken to a motion in the name of Mr. Garvan, hon. members amused themselves by objecting to every other notice on the paper. Mr. Garvan's notice was for papers in the case of the prisoner Hot; but the Government were so far from objecting to the production of the papers that they promised to lay them on the table without any motion. At this stage, in view of the intention of the Colonial Treasurer to make the financial statement after dinner, and there being no more formal or preliminary business to be done, the Speaker, at about 12 minutes past 5 o'clock, left the chair until 7.

A veto was presented to the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Cull from the members and aldermen of the municipalities in New South Wales in favour of the Local Government Bill. The petition was signed by 87 mayors and 648 aldermen, and therefore it would appear to be of a highly representative character.

Soon after 7 o'clock the electric bells of Parliament House were rung, members that it was time to resume their labours. Upon the Speaker taking the chair, Mr. Burns rose and moved the House into Committee of Supply. Having arrived at this stage, he then moved that the sum of £2144 be granted to her Majesty, to defray the expenses of his Excellency the Governor. This having been agreed to, was reported to the House and adopted. After having granted supply, the next thing naturally was to look to the Ways and Means, and the House resolved itself into the committee of that name accordingly.

It is in Committee of Ways and Means that the Budget speech is usually delivered. When Mr. Burns rose to move a resolution similar to the one just carried in Supply, and which serves as a peg whereon to hang the financial statement, he was cheerfully cheered from all sides of the House. There was an excellent attendance of hon. members in their places, and the speech before the Speaker's chair was well filled, but strange to say, the galleries were by no means full until some time afterwards. Some hon. members desired the Treasurer to lay the Estimates on the table before instead of after making his statement, but Mr. Burns declined to depart from the usual custom.

Mr. Burns commenced by a retrospect of his statements made in July last, and before explaining the state of the finances at the present time, which he promised to do as briefly as possible, presented a few facts to show the wealth and progress of the colony. He showed first that the population of this colony was the most numerous of all the Australian colonies; and that pastoral, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources were abundant, while the cost of living was about the most moderate of all the colonies. He pointed

out that our sheep had increased from 10 millions in 1873 to 47 millions in 1887; and that our export of wool had increased in a similar ratio. He next referred to the expansion of the mining industries; and with regard to the agricultural interest, he showed the steady increase of land under crops until in 1887 it reached no less than 10,048,000 acres. Further, he denied that New South Wales was deficient in manufactures as compared with other colonies. On the contrary, he insisted that our manufactures were of healthy and vigorous growth, not being dependent upon artificial aid. He asserted, on the authority of the Government Statistician, that New South Wales employed 45,783 persons in manufactures, as against 45,773 persons so employed in Victoria.

After having laid a pleasing thrust at protection, Mr. Burns began to deal with the Estimates. The supplementary estimates, he said, would amount to £230,898; but this included many new charges, such as £75,000 additional for salaries and wages of the railway staff, £47,000 for improvement of Crown lands prior to sale, £10,000 special grant to municipalities, £11,000 interest on funds to the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, and several smaller items. For more abundant caution, he had increased the deficit balance for 1887 by deducting £25,000 from the £350,000 formerly estimated as savings on the vote for that year. The aggregate of the charges on the revenue for 1888 he estimated at £2,876,282, to which was to be added the deficit balance from 1887, making £2,719,000 in all.

With regard to the revenue for the year, he increased his previous estimates, and now predicted that our total on the credit side at the end of the year would amount to no less than £2,940,000. He further pointed out that the increase expected to almost every head of revenue. With regard to sales of Crown land, he asserted that the Government had been clearly within its rights in the sales it had made, and that the sales had promoted legitimate settlement. He estimated a credit balance at the end of the year of the sum of £329,955.

His estimates of expenditure for 1889, according to Mr. Burns, have been framed with a due regard to economy without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Unnecessary offices had been abolished, and unnecessary expenses cut out. In his own department he had made considerable reductions, and acting upon the report of the Civil Service Commission expected to make a further reduction of some £5000. The total estimated charges on the revenue for 1889 amounted to £2,876,168, which included certain necessary increases, and a sum to refund to the pastoral lessees the excess paid by them in back rent under the Land Act of 1884.

£195,000. He had also placed £88,000 on the Estimates for rabbit subsidies, though he did not think it fair to the present Government that this incus should be debited to the general revenue in 1887.

The Ways and Means were next dealt with by Mr. Burns, who estimated the revenue from Customs at £1,950,000, excise at £270,200, and stamps at £350,000, this latter being a reduction of £20,000. The receipts for licenses he estimated at £124,750; auction land sales at £200,000; iron-ore rents at £100,000; land purchases, £100,000; instalments and interest on conditional purchases, £608,400; balances on conditional purchases, £90,000; miscellaneous land purchases, £23,400; interest on conditional purchases, £120,000; pastoral leases, £470,000; conditional leases, £85,000; annual leases, £30,000; occupation leases, £210,000; homestead leases, £20,000; quit rents, £200,000; mining occupation leases, £20,000; and miscellaneous receipts on account of land, £14,500. The estimated revenue from railways for 1889 is £2,570,000; and from tramways, £258,900; postal receipts Mr. Burns estimates at £288,000; telegraph services, £190,000; pilotage, &c., £58,000; Public school fees, £70,000; metropolitan water rates, £134,000; fees of office, £91,000; rents, exclusive of lands, £26,200; fines and forfeitures, £25,700; and unclassified receipts, £171,950. The aggregate of the estimated revenue for 1889, inclusive of the credit balance from 1888, was £2,943,810, thus showing an estimated surplus of £307,444 at the end of 1889.

Nor the least interesting portion of the Treasurer's financial statement was that contained in the closing sentences. Mr. Burns said in effect that considering the desirability of confining the action to financial matters of pressing urgency, and the fact that he had arrived at a stage when the ordinary revenue can be relied upon to meet the ordinary expenditure, he would refrain from introducing at the present time any new measure respecting the deficit of 1886 and previous years, which he had proposed to cover by the issue of Treasury bills or short-dated debentures. That was a matter that he thought might be allowed to remain until the next session. There was no proposal for the imposition of a new tax, or for the raising of a loan, or for the introduction of any measure which the Treasurer received when he resumed his seat.

It was stated in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that Mr

enclosing a long memorandum signed by 18 members of the Legislative Council protesting against the last creation of 10 or 12 additional members of that Chamber. Another enclosure consisted of a Cabinet minute, signed by Sir Henry Parkes, pointing out that the 13 gentlemen who signed the paper referred to could not be said to represent the Council, and that the personal character and qualifications of the new members had not been questioned. He goes on to state that the principle of nomination is attended by one inconvenience which inevitably comes upon the Council. Members grow old, and therefore incapable of attending as formerly. Some get too infirm to attend at all. They do not resign, nor do they consider it desirable that men who have done good service in the strength of their life should resign in their honored old age. He asserts that the Council had been found unequal to its work, and as large measures were about to be submitted to it, the fresh appointments were recommended, and not to serve any party purpose whatever. As the Premier points out, the new appointments represented every shade of opinion, and included several gentlemen opposed to the present Administration. The last paper of the series is a confidential despatch from Lord Knutsford to His Excellency the Governor, practically approving of the appointments which had been made.

An announcement appears in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, published yesterday, appointing Saturday, the 10th instant, to be observed as a public holiday in the district of Tamworth.

Two gentlemen were yesterday appointed by the Executive Council as examiners of dyers, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Henry Dyer, and the resignation of Mr. Hugh Henry Ould. The Government, however, received nearly 30 applications for the positions, and selected Mr. Edwin Augustus Clervo Smith, solicitor, and Mr. Harold Banks-Smith, solicitor. The salary in each case is £250 per annum.

With reference to a telegram in yesterday's issue stating that the Lithgow Pottery Works had been closed in consequence of the increased railway rates, we are informed that the manager, Mr. T. Wilton, states that the railway commissioners, directly the facts were brought before them, promptly restored the old rates pending an inquiry into the matter. The works will therefore resume operations at once. Mr. Eddy, who was told, spent greater part of yesterday afternoon in making a minute inspection of the Handwick tramway sheds.

Two business disposed of in Banco yesterday was confined to two cases, and this was owing to a certain extent to the absence for some time during the day of Mr. Justice Innes, whose presence was required at an Executive Council meeting. In Mr. Roberts v. Carter, plaintiff sought to obtain a rule absolute for a new trial, mainly upon the ground that a juror had been speaking with defendants for a considerable time during the hearing of the action. The application was partly argued, and then adjourned in order that further affidavits might be filed. In the City Bank v. Reynolds and others, the defendants sought to make absolute a rule nisi for a new trial, and the Court, after hearing argument, reserved judgment. A motion for a special jury was granted in the case, *MacKenzie v. Abbott*, in which the plaintiff claims £25,000 damages from the Government for the loss of a number of American pedigree sheep, which were destroyed as non-infected.

So fact that the Attorney-General (the Hon. G. B. Simpson) intended to address a few words to the Full Court in reference to the death of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, attracted a large number of members of the Bar to the Banco Court yesterday morning. The Hon. and learned gentleman in feeing and well-chosen terms, expressed the deep regret of the learned profession at the event which had deprived them of so brilliant and esteemed a colleague, and he also stated that the Bar desired to convey to Mr. Dalley's relatives the sorrow which they felt in their bereavement.

In the list of probates granted yesterday by His Honor Mr. Justice Owen, sitting in the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, appears the name of the late Marshall Burdick. The deceased gentleman's estate is sworn at £53,139.

The only case of importance dealt with at the Central Criminal Court yesterday was one in which the prisoner, Charles Dominic de Vere, was charged with having attempted to commit robbery at the Halmatin branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank on the 15th of October. The prisoner was unaided. The evidence against him was conclusive, and the jury found him guilty. When called up for sentence the prisoner passed up to his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen a written statement of a somewhat extraordinary character, in which he informed the Judge that he ran away from America with his wife some time ago, taking with him a thousand dollars belonging to a broker and also that, while this money became exhausted, he forced a cheque, and afterwards passed a valuable cheque. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The sittings of the court will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

On account of the illness of the coroner (Mr. H. H. Shill, J.P.), Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., visiting magistrate to Lord Howe Island, has been appointed temporarily to act in that capacity.

In connection with the annual meetings of the Congregational Union of New South Wales to-day, at 3 o'clock the annual meeting of Camden College and the report of the Boys' College committee will take place in the Pitt-street school hall; and at 7.30 a public meeting of the Church Extension and Home Mission, at which the first resolution, "That this meeting records its sincere thanksgiving to Almighty God for the measure of success which has hitherto crowned the efforts of Congregationalists in this colony to establish and sustain churches in localities where they were needed, never ceases to work to the glory of the Father, and the members and adherents of our churches, and prays that a fresh consecration to Christ may show itself in increased earnestness in seeking the extension of His kingdom," will be moved by Rev. R. D. Day, and seconded by Mr. R. W. Hardie; and the second resolution, "That this meeting, recognizing the splendid opportunities for church extension and home mission work presented to the Congregationalists of this colony, pledge itself to renewed efforts for the extension of Christ's kingdom in the land by a hearty and liberal support of the Congregational Church Extension and Home Mission Fund," will be moved by Mr. Henry Lee, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Hannay.

A Bazaar which has been held in aid of the Primitive Methodist Sabbath school, Annandale, was brought to a conclusion on Monday night by an auction sale. The total proceeds amount to £20. The following are the names of the stallholders:—No. 1, Mrs. Camwell, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Helm; No. 2, Mrs. Plant and Mrs. Bridger; No. 3, Mrs. W. and Mrs. Davidson; No. 4, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Cookman; No. 5, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Liddle, Misses Waller, Mrs. McKean, and Mrs. Camwell; art gallery, Mr. Simons; refreshment stall, Mrs. Darley, Miss Woody, and Mrs. McLaughlin; perfumery, Miss Powell and Mr. Counsel; Poultry stall, Mr. Wall.

The Public Works Tender Board received the following tenders yesterday:—Supply of oil, paints, &c., for Harbours and Rivers Department during 1889, five tenders; lowest, Sydney district, John Broomfield, at subside prices; lowest, Harbours and Rivers Department, £43, 2s 6d above schedule. Supply of 900,000 bricks for Railway Department to be delivered at Eveleigh, nine tenders; lowest, Edwards and Gardner, £1 12s per 1000. For the supply of steel pipes and special castings for North Shore water supply, contract No. 88, no tenders were received, owing to the fact that the cable was interrupted. Tenders will be called again next week. For erection of stable, 6s, courthouse, at Marvillabank, no tenders were received.

A correspondent, who is a taxpayer and resident of Randwick, says that he believes that the nightman of the borough is supposed to attend to his duties twice a week. "He has not," our correspondent says, "attended to my premises for the last three months. After having waited ten weeks I wrote to the inspector of nuisances, calling his attention to it, but without effect. Six or eight days later, again wrote, still without effect. I then addressed a letter to the Mayor and aldermen, stating my grievance, and waited another week, expecting my complaint to receive attention, but in vain. I finally wrote to the alderman of the ward in which I reside, and though another week has passed the nuisance still remains. Our correspondent speaks of the inconvenience of this state of things to his family, as well as a danger to

health now that the hot weather has set in, and desires to call public attention to the circumstance.

A concert in aid of the Industrial Blind Institution, Rooming-street, will be held in the hall of the institution this evening.

At All Saints', Woolahra, a dedication festival will take place to-day, services being held at 7.30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, a choral festival will be held this evening in the parish church, All Saints', Petersham.

Exhibitors are informed that the committee of the Exhibition of Women's Industries will not be responsible for any exhibits which are not removed by noon to-day. To those residing in the country they will be sent.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In the action brought by Mr. Parnell in Scotland, against the *Times*, it has been decided that it shall be limited to the proof that the letters purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell are forgeries.

THE PARNELLITE INQUIRY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

At the special commission of inquiry into the charges brought by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and other members of the Parnellite party, the banks have been directed to produce the bank books of the National League, despite the objections raised against such a proceeding.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has induced the tenants of Lord Kenmare to adopt the Plan of Campaign as issued by the Irish National League.

STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The ironworkers in the North of England have refused an increase of 5 per cent. on their present wages, and demand an advance of 10 per cent.

ACCIDENT TO THE CZAR'S RAILWAY TRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

While the Czar of Russia and the Czarina were travelling to Assoff by railway, the train ran off the line, and although there were some mishaps their Imperial Highnesses escaped unhurt.

THE HAMBURG HARBOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Emperor William of Germany laid the last stone of the Hamburg harbour improvements amidst great enthusiasm.

SHIPMENT OF ARMAMENT FOR SYDNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Two 6-inch guns have been shipped for Sydney by the Cypriote.

THE KANGARILLA MINE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Pearson's solicitors state that the Kangarilla mine in South Australia have been privately floated.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS IN COLONIAL STOCKS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The order in Chancery permitting the investment of trust funds in colonial stocks has been suspended.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the British Minister to the United States, has offered to resign his position.

It is reported that Mr. J. F. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, in urging the recall of Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was irritated at the action of the British Minister, believing that Sir Lionel deceived the conference held at Washington respecting England's attitude towards Samoa.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF STANLEY.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is reported that H. M. Stanley, who went to the relief of Emin Bey, together with all his party, with the exception of two, have been massacred.

THE BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCES.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Admiral Hornby and Lord Alcester insist that in order to protect British territory and its commerce 30 additional ironclads and 250 cruisers are essential.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The German press is enraged at an assertion made at Nancy by General de Miribel, a member of the French Superior Council of War, that the *revanche* would not long be delayed.

ALTERATION IN TIME.

More correct, perhaps, to have said, "Alteration in timepieces." A first-class Sydney watchmaker has just declared that the new "Wanderer" watch, sold by Messrs. at 15s, is identical with the faithful old Geneva watch that used to cost 25s, but the "Wanderer" has the benefit of all recent improvements, and being a splendid timepiece, is invaluable. (ADVERT.)

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

To-day a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Homoeopathic Hospital, resolved that special effort should be made to liquidate the debt, which amounts to £5800, in view of the offer of a gentleman to build the southern wing when the debt is wiped out. It is stated that £2000 has already been promised. It was decided to endeavour to obtain 38 subscribers at £100 each, but it was resolved to accept smaller sums.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day numbered 8370.

In June last Thos. Doonan, teller of the Bank of Victoria, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for defalcations from the bank, the bench suggesting that under extenuating circumstances the matter might be represented to the Governor. A memorial from the bank officials has been presented to the Governor, who, in response, has remitted the remainder of the sentence.

Mr. Wimbles, the chief clerk in the Lands Department, who recently obtained 13 months' leave of absence, has been recalled in consequence of alleged defalcations in the department by B. Brook, who has been acting for Wimbles during his absence. Further investigations confirm the impression that the sum misappropriated does not exceed £300.

Arrivals: October 31, Marana (s.), from New Zealand; Taramang (s.), from Newcastle; Woomera (s.), from Wellington; Southern Cross (s.), from Port Melbourne; Mount Kembla (s.), from Port Kembla. Departures: October 31, R.M.S. Britannia, (s.), to London; Guthrie (s.), to Hamilton; Bannockburn, ship, to G. Harris, barque, for Newcastle.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

Mr. John Stevenson, M.L.A., who recently left for England, has been appointed a member of the Board of Advice to the Agricultural Union in London, in place of Mr. G. R. Pye, resigned.

A telegram from Charles Towers states that the Pyrites Company brought in to the banks on Monday night their maiden bar of gold, which weighed 221oz., being so fine as to be valued at £4 4s. an ounce. There will be another bar ready on Wednesday. The monthly output of gold from the field will be considerably augmented by the production of these works.

The Customs collections at the Port of Brisbane for the month of October amount to £73,269, being an increase of £28,379 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

A Cumnammula telegram states that bush fires are of frequent occurrence in the back country. Large areas have been burnt on Hechal station, also on the boundaries of Humber and Tibboon, on the west of Paroo River; on Wongulla, to east of the Warrego; on Charlotte Plains, and other places.

William King, whose carelessness started the recent fire on Balalie, was brought before the justices at Barrington, and fined £8. This fire destroyed several miles of fencing, including a portion of the Border rabbit fence.

Fever is very prevalent at Oroydon; one or more cases are admitted to the hospital every day. Many miners are down on outside camps, and the sawmills on the Gilbert River have stopped work from the same cause. The weather is terribly hot at Oroydon. The thermometer on Monday was 120° in the shade in some places.

The steamer *Tatar* arrived at Thursday Island yesterday morning, and sailed this afternoon for Sydney, via ports. Her cargo is principally tea.

The schooner *Lucy* and *Adelaide* have arrived at Cooktown from her round trip to New Guinea. She reports having taken over eight men from Dinosaur Island to Port Moresby, whence they will go in one of Mr. Goldie's cutters to St. Joseph River, which they intend to thoroughly prospect.

ROCKHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

Owing to the dry state of the country, stockmasters have not entered into a guarantee with the Central Queensland Meat Company for the shipment to England of 600 tons of frozen mutton monthly for two years, an undertaking which would have absorbed 300,000 sheep annually. It is understood that the Government will prevent the shipment of frozen half-quarted beef, and it is thought probable that when the state of the country improves, and sheep get into good condition again, the shipment of mutton will be commenced.

The Mount Morgan Gold-mining Company are making arrangements for lighting their works with the electric light. It is expected that the lamps will be lighted in about a month's time. There will be 40-are light of 3000-candle power, and 14 incandescent lamps.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

The National Bank of Australia has purchased the property in King William-street, as the Imperial Bank, for a frontage of 34ft. and a depth of 96ft., for £445 per lot, the total amount of the purchase being £15,130.

In reply to a deputation requesting work on behalf of 160 unemployed, the Commissioner for Works said he would do his best to relieve the labour market in road-making and other work.

The Commissioner of the military forces, the Commissioner of Taxes, and the Inspector-General of Schools have been appointed as a board to investigate the charges laid against Inspector Bexley.

In reference to the proposed amalgamation of the Trades Council and the Eight Hours Celebration Union with a view to the erection of a trades hall, at a meeting to-night of both bodies it was decided to revise the constitution of the union so that the union should exist, but that the Trades and Labour Council should send delegates thereto.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

PORT DARWIN, WEDNESDAY.

A mining manager named Eddy, who had just arrived from England for the Colonial Prospecting Company, a wealthy syndicate, only reached the 5-mile Camp when he died suddenly of heart disease.

Blackfellows attacked the party of Price and others, at Breakfast Creek, and spared a man named Lochet through the chest, and another named Cardie through the head.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY.

The time for making application for Bank of New Zealand new shares in colonial registers closed yesterday. Five thousand in excess of the number to be issued have been applied for. The total number of applications were for over 30,000 shares.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

A crowded and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Townville last night; the Mayor in the chair. Resolutions were passed expressing hearty sympathy with the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, and endorsing the action of the *Times* in vilifying the character of Mr. Parnell. Subscription lists were opened in aid of the Parnell defence fund, and £77 was subscribed at the close of the meeting. It is understood that a large amount will be forthcoming.

THE FIJIAN TARIFF.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY.

Several alterations in the Fijian tariff have been made. Drapery, hardware, and ironmongery are now subject to a duty of 12½ per cent. ad valorem in place of 10 per cent. Caracena, not less than 160 lbs, 5s.; other teas, 1s. 8d.; oil, 9d.; soap, 1d.; tobacco, 2s.; sugar free.

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

For nervousness, youthful girlhood, hopeless melancholy, extreme poverty, general debility, and consumption, which you've no control, drink Walker's Whisky. (ADVERT.)

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(BY CABLE.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY.

Neither the Governor nor any of the Ministers have received any information from the Colonial Office as to Sir Wm. Jervois' successor. It is understood that His Excellency's arrangements for visiting England are so definitely made that only special pressure on the score of urgent public duty would induce him to accept a Queensland appointment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHIP MUGGRAVE FOR ENGLAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

Lady Muggrave left for England this afternoon, having taken her passage by the *Janet*. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to bid her good-bye. The scene was an affecting one, and her ladyship was quite overcome.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

At the resumed sitting of the Congregational Union to-day, the Rev. W. R. Fletcher gave an address on the "Colonial Ministry," and moved the appointment of a committee to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a Congregational College. A motion was carried that the council have with authority that the recent Melbourne conference had appointed a committee to open up correspondence with the "Sentinel Academicum" in England, with the view of extending its operations to Australia.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTED STOCK.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

During the discussion on the *Kaitumats* in the Assembly last night the Colonial Secretary gave some information concerning the regulations made by Mr. Tabart, chief inspector of sheep in Tasmania, to refuse imported animals from dipping and quarantine, to which they are now subjected. Mr. Morehead related how Mr. Tabart wished the regulations suspended on the ground that the southern colonies were of the same opinion; but when he came to the question of the inspector, he found that the action of the other colonies had been simply null.

The inspector was simply trying to use Queensland, the northernmost colony and the farthest from the seat of danger, as a lever to induce other colonies to follow in its wake in altering the present quarantine regulations, and this he (Mr. Morehead) declined to permit.

THE HOPEFUL MURKERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

A large deputation waited on the Acting Governor to-day, and presented a petition praying for the remission of the sentences passed on the *Hopeful* prisoners. The petition was signed by 24,689 persons in all parts of the colony. A deputation of ladies also presented a similar petition, signed by 881 women. The petitions were presented to the Governor, who, in reply, assured the deputation that the petition would be submitted at once to the Ministers of the Crown, and he himself would look seriously into the matter. The petition made out a strong case, but he would like to ask if they had any facts not brought out at the trial against the men referred to in giving evidence. Surely, if the allegations of the petition as to the unreliability of the evidence were true, they could bring some evidence that the men were not worthy of belief. He thought the Ministers would not be inclined to attach much weight to the statements unless they were supported by some evidence.

THE IRONMOULDERS STRIKE IN MELBOURNE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.

The delegates of the Ironmoulders' Association and the Ironmoulders' Society met again to-night. Mr. A. Lyle in the chair. The meeting only lasted 10 minutes. At the conclusion the position of the strike was left unchanged, and the signers of the deputation that the petition would be submitted at once to the Ministers of the Crown, and he himself would look seriously into the matter. The petition made out a strong case, but he would like to ask if they had any facts not brought out at the trial against the men referred to in giving evidence. Surely, if the allegations of the petition as to the unreliability of the evidence were true, they could bring some evidence that the men were not worthy of belief. He thought the Ministers would not be inclined to attach much weight to the statements unless they were supported by some evidence.

THE DROUGHT IN QUEENSLAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

A Charlotteville telegram states that reports from the west show that the state of the country is unprecedented. If no rain comes within a month there will be one dry stage of 50 miles on the Adelaide-road. At Adelaide water is being carried two miles. At Marree the water is high, mud, and dead fish are lying on the surface. It is feared that the carriers will not return with wool until the weather breaks. At Dulbydilla the water is in the same condition as at Marree, and both places have to water large numbers of travelling stock. At Charlotteville the river is giving out fast. Arrangements have been made to truck 20,000 sheep from here. A bush fire has burnt 40 miles of country on the Adelaide-road.

THE KIMBERLY DIGGINGS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.

The following Kimberly news has been received: A number of men have gone to Hotham diggings by the Orway and Australind. The telegraph line is completed for 40 miles. The Ruby Queen machinery was loaded ready for the mine. On the Ruby Creek line they are raising stone estimated to give 35oz. per ton. The prospectors are down 50ft., and have driven 50ft. on the reef, which is well defined from 8ft. to 4ft. wide. The Lady Margaret trial crushing of 10 tons averaged 11oz. to the ton. The Golden Crown crushing of 50 tons averaged 51oz. to the ton. Owing to the absence of capital for the development of a number of claims are suspended, awaiting machinery.

THE GOLDBURN RAILWAY COLLISION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOLDBURN, WEDNESDAY.

The man Henry Wisby who was injured in the railway accident at Fish River on Saturday last, died this morning.

THE BULLI MINE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WOLLONGONG, WEDNESDAY.

The Bulli management on Saturday last agreed to give the colliery men a constant supply of milk to the men. Some of the milk-distributing companies in Sydney have been making offers, but they are considered too low. With proper railway arrangements and facilities, this district could supply all the milk required in the metropolis.

BALLINA LAND BOARD.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLINA, WEDNESDAY.

The land board finished a five days' sitting to-day, during which they dealt with about 60 cases. Most of the inquiries resulted in favour of the applicants. In some cases in which the residence conditions had not been fulfilled, the board did not recommend forfeiture, as it transpired that the holder had been in possession of the land six years or more without inquiry, and thinking that all was right he had gone on improving the same and making it a bona fide home. The board expressed the opinion that it would be an injustice to forfeit the selection, and therefore refused the matter to the Minister to be dealt with by him, recommending it to be favourable consideration.

WOLLONGONG, WEDNESDAY.

The engine and pumps at the waterworks were tested on Thursday by Mr. Price, the Government engineer. They stood the test at 90lb. to the square inch. One pump filled a tank holding 35,000 gallons in 3 hours 32 minutes. The other pump on the following day filled it in a minute less, being

RICKETERS.

with hood, carry G; must be in good order and cheap.
Address Notable.
Herald Office.
NEW OATLEY, SATURDAY Next. Free train.
Garrard and Hamilton, 70, Pitt-street.
O TO KOGARAH on 10th NOVEMBER.
THIS MORNING, at 11 sharp.—MANLY CROWD

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

THIS MORNING, at 11 sharp.—MANLY CRO
LAND SALE. Richardson and Wrench. (3)

ON THE PREMISES.

THIS MORNING, LAND SALE. Richardson and Wrench. (3430)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 1st November,
at 11 o'clock sharp.

ARTHUR LEIGH, QUEEN-STREET, NEWTOWN,
THIS DAY 1st NOVEMBER at 11 a.m.

362 BLOCKS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre to $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

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WANTED, a General SED

WANTED, married Man, as GARDENER and Groom. C. C. Bullock, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, single MAN, milk, dig, plough, and mow. Russell Lea, Five Dock.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply Foley's White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, washing, ironing, no cooking. Country Milk Company, 182, Pitt-street.

WANTED, respectable young lady as BARMAID. Royal Hotel, Handwick.

WANTED, General SERVANT, good references.
E. S. and A. C. Bank, Paddington.

WANTED, General Servant, Protestant, refs., small
fam., open 3 days, Margaret House, Sutherland-st., Pad.
WANTED, a MAN, to make himself generally use-
ful. Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to make himself generally use-
ful, one used to hotel. Apply Albert Hotel, North Shore.

WANTED, respectable GILL, general servant, for
suburban hotel. Apply Oxford Hotel, Brakes-street.

WANTED, smart CARTER and useful. Wilson's
Steam Laundry, Collingwood-st. (near) Newmarket. Apply H.

WANTED, WOMAN to do day's family washing once a week. Apply 32, Park street. *Residence required.*

WANTED, an experienced WAITER, also KIT-CHENMAN. 31, Park street.

WANTED, BARMAID. Apply Crown Hotel, 585, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, NURSE and Needlewoman; another kept. Sans Rime, Roslyn Gardens, Elizabeth Bay.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, housemaid kept. 2-0, Elizabeth-street, Belmont Park.

WANTED, exp. Cooks, Landstads, G. Sergeants, H.

WANTED, respectable GIRL as General SERVANT, Commercial Hotel, Elizabeth-street, opp. Reimore Park.

WANTED, young GIRL to assist in housework, No. 4, Harbour View-terrace, Green's-road, Moore Park.

WANTED, a competent House and Larder MAID, Mrs. Conaghan, Rosadun, Dardachurst-road.

WANTED, General SERVANT, references required, no washing. Mrs. Mercer, 256, Park-road, Moore Park.

WANTED, useful GIRL, good house. Apply 616, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 10.
Mrs. Levy, 346, George-street, opposite Town Hall.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, can wash and
iron. 36, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, 16, for house-
work (1 child), no washing, rears. 370, Pitt-st. n. L'ry-st.

WANTED, Cook, hotel. Wanted, Situation, two
women, with children; low wages. 183, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID. 183, Riley-
street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, girl, as NURSE, must be neat, tidy. The
N. B. Agency, Princes-street, Summer Hill.

WANTED, a young GIRL, light housework. 46, Ma-y street, between Aldan street and Gippa-street.

WANTED, a smart KITCHEN-MAN. 157, George-street North.

WANTED, young GIRL. Mrs. Simmat, Kensington Road, Summer Hill; or at 269, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Matchett, 191, New South Head-road.

WANTED, General SERVANT: must be clean; reference required. 39, Arandell-terrace, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT.

Apply 229, George-street West.

WANTED, 4 young Men, 30s per week, for the country, Assaying and Smelting Works, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply the Crown and Anchor Hotel, 200, Cleveland-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references; wages 15s. Mrs. Herald, Alfred House, Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

WANTED, GIRL about 14 to assist in housework; sleep out. 23, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a thoroughly respectable GIRL, for light housework. Mrs. Milne, 41, Kent-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, references. 9 to 11,
Mrs. Roth, 42, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 323, Elizabeth-
street, near Goulburn-street. Reference required.

WANTED, General SERVANT, no washing. Apply
Kent Hotel, corner Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to assist in
housework. Mrs. Catter, 311, Pitt-street, city.

WANTED, a first-class WAITRESS for 6d res-
taurant, also useful Man. 14, Park-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY, one accustomed to hotel

WANTED, COACHMAN, single, about 5ft. 6in. Apply between 5 and 6 p.m., Dr. Lovell, 221, Victoria-st.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. W. S. Fredder, 12, Booth-stre-t, Balmn.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH, useful about house, and able to milk. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 78, King-street.

WANTED, Lad, for town warehouse; Youth, for station; also, Youth, for farm work. Glue's, 41, Hunter-st.

WANTED, Groom and Coachman, for country, good refs.; also, Married Cooks, Glue's, 41, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a domestic and upper Cook for private family.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, 12s. weekly, in town, refer to Glue's Agency, Hunter-street.
Catherine Villa, 105, Waverley-road, Waverley.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT. Paid House, 415, Bourke-street, S. H.

WANTED, WAITER, used to be Restaurant; also, good Pantrymaid. Apply 281, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, 6 Generals, good wages; 1 Cook, small fam., 2 C. and L., 2 Nurgines. Amos, Reg., Ashfield.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, at once. Corner Riley and Cleveland streets.

WANTED, a DRIVER for cab No. 673. Apply to B. McGaughy, Hay View Hotel, Bourne-street.

WANTED, 25 CARRIAGES to deliver. Enquire to Cambridge Duchess, Campbell's Wharf, A. Sharpe.

WANTED, TIP-CARTS; also Labourers; highest wages given. Apply back Woolwich Reservoir, Centen. Pl.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, single family; refs. 72, howling-street, Moore Park, near Botany-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Call early, T. Werner, confectioner, 136, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, good SERVANT, fond of children:

WANTED, a GIRL for house-work, sleep at home. Mrs. Slattery, 144, Burdett-square, Crown-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, references. Oxford, Fleet-street, Darlington.

WANTED, young GIRL, to assist with housework. Melbourne-terrace, 59, Crown-street, Sney's Mills.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; also Housemaid, for Hunter's Hill, 2 friends preferred, refs. required. Mr. Henry Reid and Co., 34, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK and LAUNDRESS, also House and Parlour MAID. Apply to Mrs. A.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist with housework and children. Apply 793, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Lane, Frankfort Park, Edgware-road, Mari-hill.

WANTED, respectable smart FEMALE for bar, first-class hotel, references. James Main, Excelsior Hotel, 11 Matland.

WANTED, YOUTH, for kitchenwork, hotel, country, able to do plain cooking; state wages required and send copy of references to Fred H. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, family of 2; no dress, preferred, without circumstances. Apply to

WANTED, S.A.B.S. for ship Fannie Tucker, bound to San Francisco direct, to be paid off there.
EZACOTT and ARMSTRONG,
foot of Market-street.

WANTED, young female Cook, hotel, town; female Cook, private, 20s; Gen. servant and Nurse, one female Parlor Maid, 16s, 12s; Nurse and Needlewoman, 12s; young Servants, 14s, 15s. Mrs. Vincent's Regt., 154, Castlemore-st.

WANTED, a Professional CHEF DE CUISINE, for a first-class hotel in the city; copies of references at 10

WANTED, Gardener, milk, &c., £1, suburb; Water, £1; Man, cook, £1, station; Baker, make small goods and keep country; Married Couple, wife general servant, groom and garden, £70. Simmonds, 222, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, on station, MARRIED COUPLE, men as gardener and milk, must thoroughly understand the raising of vegetables, wish as good plain fare. Apply, with references, stating wages required, to John N. Ashmore, andolee, Bungendoore.

WANTED, a Cook, female, £1, hotel, country; a

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